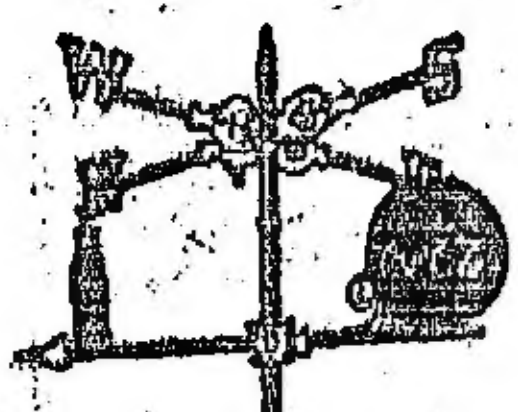


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VOL. VI NO. 16

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1951.

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## ATTEMPT TO HEAL THE RIFT

British And American U.N. Delegates Confer

### COMMENT

What precisely will arise from the totally unexpected move by the Peking regime bringing the Chinese Communists a little more closely into line with Western would-be peacemakers cannot immediately be predicted. Only one thing is certain, the gesture, such as it is, cannot be impatiently dismissed as futile and meaningless.

Peking has not been capable of a dramatic forward stride, radically changing the outlook, but the step eliminates one formidable obstacle, and it does lend support to the Nehru conviction, that the Peking leaders are prepared to talk with a peaceful settlement of Far East friction as the objective.

America's attitude of disdain can be readily understood. Events have borne more heavily on the United States than on any other country caught up into the Korea mischief and nothing in the Communist demeanour or actions offers any guarantee that profit could be gained by entering into negotiations on the Chinese terms.

Should that spirit prevail without a further attempt to find an opening to an acceptable solution? There can be no answer to that question except that given by the Political Committee of the U.N. Assembly, with a decision to adjourn for 48 hours to give opportunity for further study of the Peking proposals.

For instance, it is not crystal clear whether the communication factually takes the form of a new offer. It might easily be regarded as merely clarification, or amplification of Peking's original Note, and the distinction could conceivably be very important.

In the first place, while the message fails to meet the West half-way, it does ensure a cease-fire precedent to negotiations and the withdrawal of Chinese troops parallel with the departure of U.N. contingents. Secondly, it suggests that lack of adequate diplomatic contact with Peking has been an impediment to progress, that discussion round a table might do appreciable good. Much lies ahead before such prospects can brighten, but getting down to the talking stage is the first essential.

## Asians Deliberating On Further Approach To Peking

Lake Success, Jan. 23.

The United States and Britain held a conference today in an attempt to heal the growing rift about condemning Communist China made apparent in the Prime Minister, Clement Attlee's statement to the House of Commons.

Mr Ernest Gross, deputy chief of the United States mission to the United Nations, sought out Sir Gladwyn Jebb, head of the British delegation at Lake Success, for private talks in New York early in the afternoon.

Mr Attlee said Britain would agree to condemn Red China for acting "in support of aggression" but made it clear that Britain was not ready to consider further steps such as sanctions against Peking.

The United States which is pushing the "aggressor" resolution against Red China in the United Nations' main Political Committee, has not yet asked directly for sanctions. Its resolution however asked the Committee to report as soon as possible on "measures" to meet the Chinese Communist intervention in Korea.

Mr Attlee also said that as he saw it, there was a general desire among the countries of Asia "that we must patiently pursue every possibility of a peaceful settlement with China so that the emerging China may be given an opportunity, should she so desire, to play her part in the community of nations on equal terms with other members."

The Asian-Arab group was urgently considering today how best to capitalise on the new opening for negotiation provided by the Chinese Communist con-

cessions revealed by the Indian delegation yesterday.

Highly-informed sources revealed that the 12-nation group was considering:

1. Whether to press now for adoption of their long-standing proposals for a seven-nation conference on outstanding issues.
2. If not, whether to ask Peking for still further clarification of its terms in view of the spate of additional questions and doubts raised by Peking's latest list of conditions.
3. Whether to ask the Indian Prime Minister, Mr Jawaharlal Nehru, to release the text of the query to Mao Tse-tung that elicited the latest definition of the Communist leader's stand.

The last course was demanded in a speech yesterday by Mr Carlos Romulo of the Philippines, who left the Asian-Arab bloc during its pre-Christmas mediation efforts because of his

(Continued on Page 8 Col. 3)

## U.S. PRICE FREEZE IMMINENT

Washington, Jan. 23.

The Senate today confirmed Mr Eric Johnston as Economic Stabiliser and the government appeared ready to impose a price freeze on Thursday with a wage freeze to follow in a few days.

Mr Johnston will be sworn in tomorrow.

He plans to issue an administrative order immediately, giving full operating powers to the Price Administrator, Mr Michael DiSalle, and the Wage Stabilisation Board headed by Mr Cyrus Ching.

Mr DiSalle was believed ready to announce a general price freeze order on Thursday, including a roll back of prices to the levels of January 1 or thereabouts. Under existing law, most farm prices cannot be controlled but ceilings are expected to be clamped on foods at retail level.—United Press.

## Urgent Canadian Conferences

Ottawa, Jan. 23.

The External Affairs Minister, Mr Lester Pearson, returned to the capital today for a series of urgent conferences with government leaders on Canada's stand in the latest Korean developments. Mr Pearson was scheduled to meet the Prime Minister, Mr Louis St. Laurent, and his top advisers later in the day.—United Press.

## Four-Power Talks Sought

Moscow, Jan. 23.

The British and French envoys in Moscow today asked for appointments to see the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr Andrei Vyshinsky.

The British request was made by the British Minister, Mr John Nicholls, acting in the absence of the British Ambassador.

The French Ambassador, M. Yves Chateigneau, also asked to see the Soviet Foreign Minister.

Both requests were for appointments this afternoon. (It was understood in London that the Western Powers' reply to the Soviet proposal for a four-power meeting was being delivered in Moscow today).—Reuter.

## THE 'PHONE' WAR IN KOREA

Tokyo, Jan. 23.

United Nations troops, venturing forward boldly with tanks, left a task force in control of the strategic pivot town of Wonju and then thrust aggressively five miles north to reach Hongchon, which is only 22 miles from the 38th Parallel.

There were no signs of hostile concentrations. At Suwon, United Nations patrols pushed in an arc towards the city and reached within six miles on the southwest, five miles south and six miles southeast.

There were no signs of Communist troops.

At Kumyangjangni, United Nations patrols explored the region around the small town, 10 miles south of Seoul, without making any contact with the Communists.

A task force flushed out two groups of 100 Communists yesterday.

At Ichon, United Nations troops found this scene of a bitter battle with the Chinese Communists deserted and advanced unopposed to the village of Ipori, nine miles to the northeast.

In Osan, of the five Communists encountered a mile north of the town, two were killed and one taken prisoner, who identified his unit as the 8th North Korean Division.

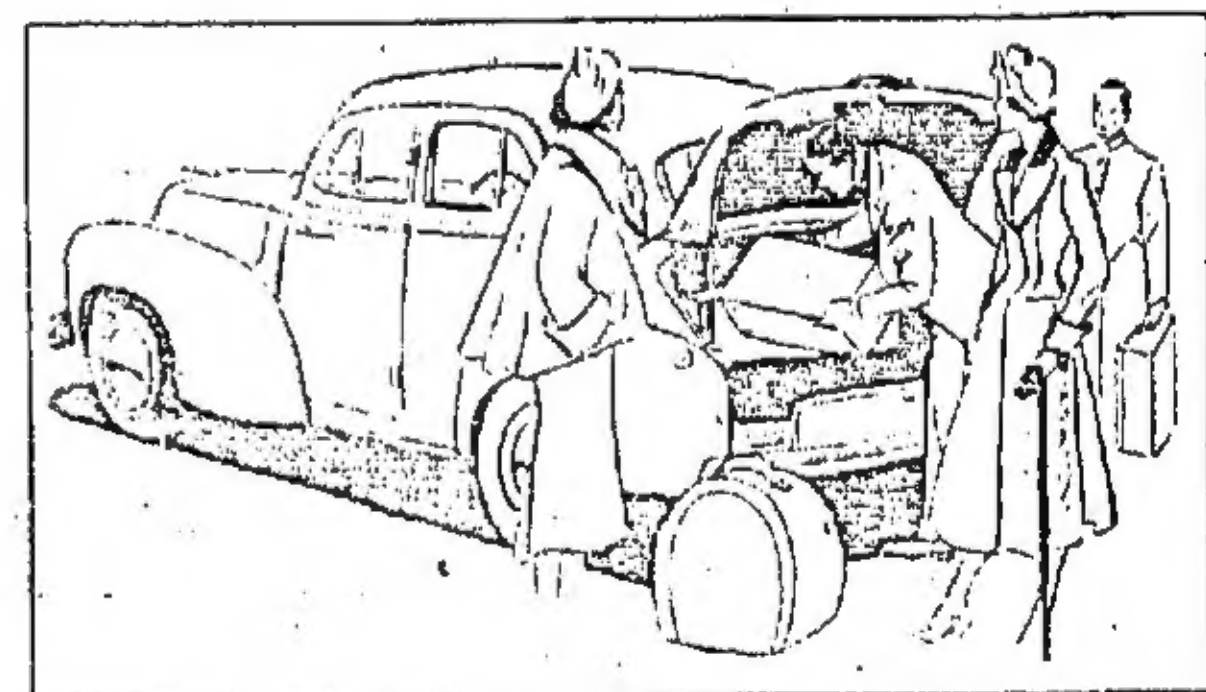
On the East coast, the front appeared to be completely empty of opposition as United Nations patrols pushed northward as far as 20 miles without hindrance.

Tanyang, a guerilla strong-point miles behind the United Nations' southeast front was the battle-ground of the only clash of any size reported by the Eighth Army today.—Reuter.

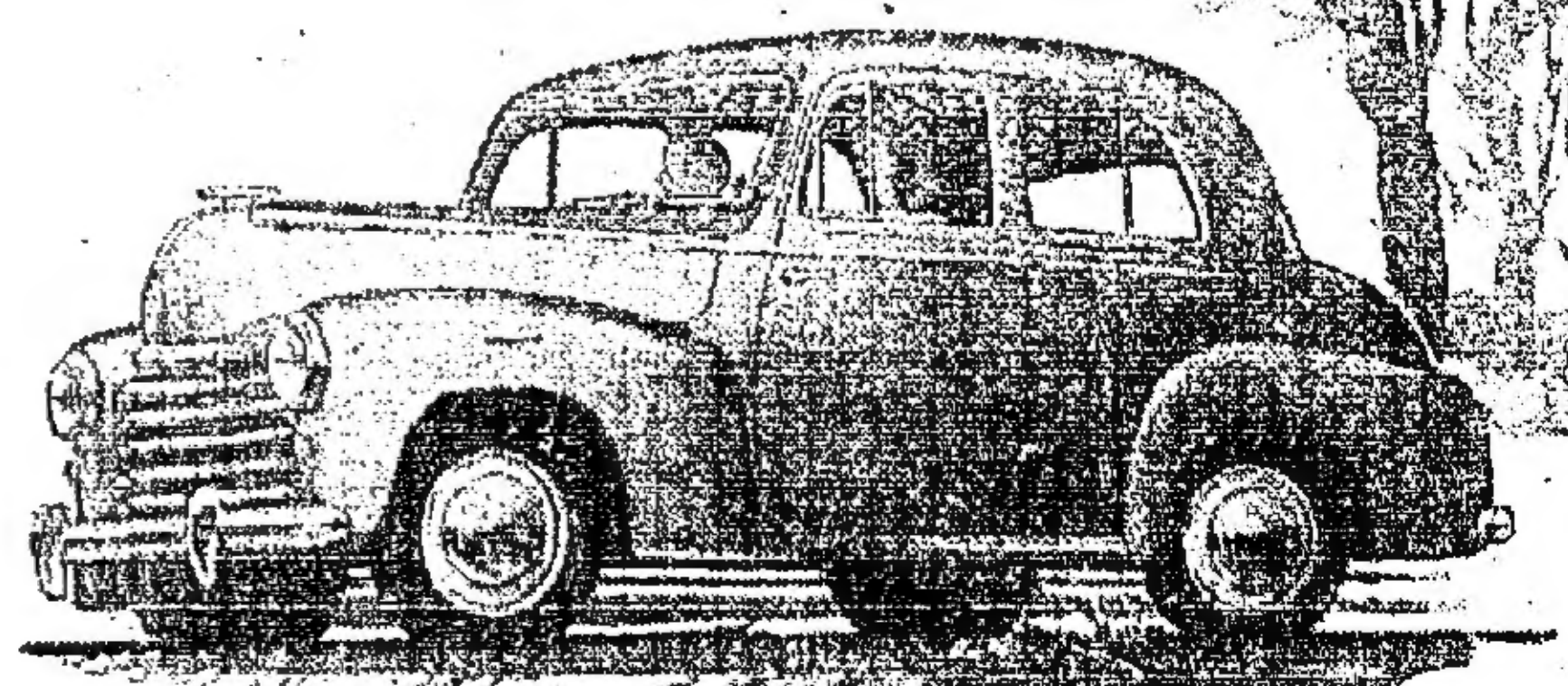
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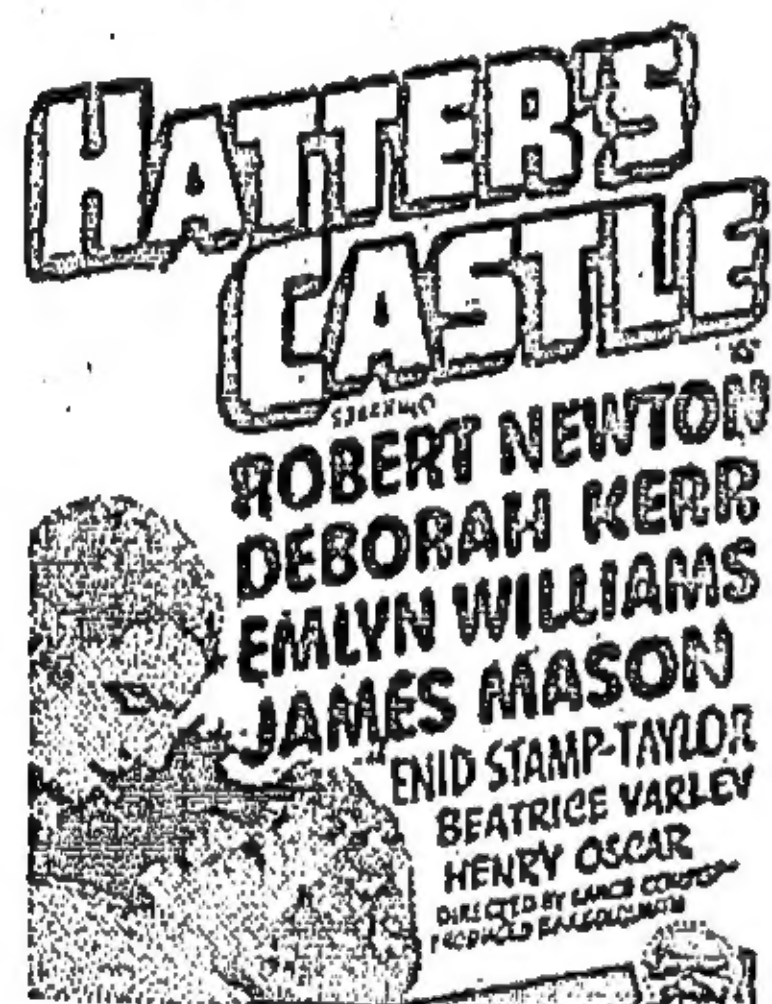
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**PRECARIOUS LOAD**—Patrick Sulman balances a load of tile on his head as he climbs a ladder to do repair work on Tower Bridge, high above the Thames. This cantilever bridge was built between 1886 and 1894, and this photo was made from a height of 140 feet.**More Avalanches  
Threaten Fresh  
Disaster In Alps**

London, Jan. 23.

More avalanches threatened fresh disasters today in the Alpine valleys where the three-day "white terror" had already claimed at least 252 dead, 105 seriously injured and 12 missing.

Frontier guards posted along the mountain ridges separating Italy, Austria and Switzerland reported temperatures above zero in many places with melting snow in a menacing movement.

The final toll, it was feared, would surpass all the present estimates when contact was restored with remoter districts still isolated.

Whole villages and farms had been engulfed. Thousands of houses, barns, farm buildings, mountain huts, power stations and other buildings had already been swept away, crushed or damaged by the roaring snow slides.

The two days' casualty total was made up of 150 dead and 35 injured in Austria, 72 dead, 20 injured and 12 missing in Switzerland, and 30 dead—including 15 children—and 50 injured in Italy.

Over 40,000 people were estimated still cut off in the Austrian Alps alone. Some 50,000 rescue workers were cutting their way to them through the snow, clearing roads and railway lines.

Britain is sending Austria, Switzerland and Italy expressions of sympathy on the deaths and destruction caused by the avalanches in the three countries, a Foreign Office spokesman said tonight.—Reuter.

**Heavy Raid  
On Airfields**

Tokyo, Jan. 24.

Okinawa-based B-29s crews said today that the FEAF Bomber Command's attack on the two airfields at Pyongyang has achieved the major objective; to render the airstrips useless to the Communists, at least temporarily.

They told the effects of the more than 150 tons of bombs that were dropped by the 19th and 307th bomb groups of Brigadier General James E. Briggs.

A right gunner on the lead Superfort, Sgt. James R. Logan, said: "Our bombs started just south of a road bordering the airstrip, and stopped just short of the river to the north." He added, "We had many direct hits on the flight lines and the adjoining hangars and shops."—United Press.

**P.I. Beginning  
Stockpiling**

Manila, Jan. 23.

The Philippine Government has ordered the immediate stockpiling of a number of products including rubber, petrol, cotton and foodstuffs.—Reuter.

**Arabs Denounce  
Libya Assembly**

Tripoli, Jan. 23.

Five thousand Arabs marched to the United Nations Headquarters in Tripoli today to demonstrate against the Libyan National Assembly. They de-

**£4 For Cinema  
Smoke**Madras, Jan. 23.  
People caught smoking in cinemas will be fined four pounds under a government bill now before the Madras State Assembly.—Reuter.**On Trail Of  
Diamond Ring**

New York, Jan. 23.

The seizure of two Europeans attempting to smuggle \$1,500,000 worth of diamonds into the United States has set Federal agents on the trail of an international ring reported to be trading illegal United States gold for diamonds in foreign markets, according to the United States attorney, Frank Parker. Parker refused to comment further on the investigation but said it was "significant."

Parker said that Federal agents were investigating unconfirmed reports that a mid-Manhattan diamond syndicate is acting in combination with an international syndicate in reciprocal smuggling operations.—United Press.

**The Old 'Un Wins  
Out**

Sydney, Jan. 23.

Chile's 73-year-old Consul-General, Mr Robert Dundas Smith, won a fight with an intruder he caught stealing a radio from his home in the northshore suburb of Killara.

The intruder was a young man, but Mr Smith tackled him, wrestled for several moments, then knocked him over a chair. The intruder scrambled to his feet first and fled.—Reuter.

nounced it as failing to represent Libyans in Tripolitania.

The Assembly is preparing a Constitution for Libya when the country becomes independent in 1952.—Reuter.



# ELUCIDATION ESSENTIAL

## Attlee Statement On "Interpretation" Of Peking Note

### Flour Sack Underwear Recommended

Biloxi, Missi. Jan. 23.  
A return to flour-sack underwear was suggested today as a means of helping to conserve cotton for defence production needs.

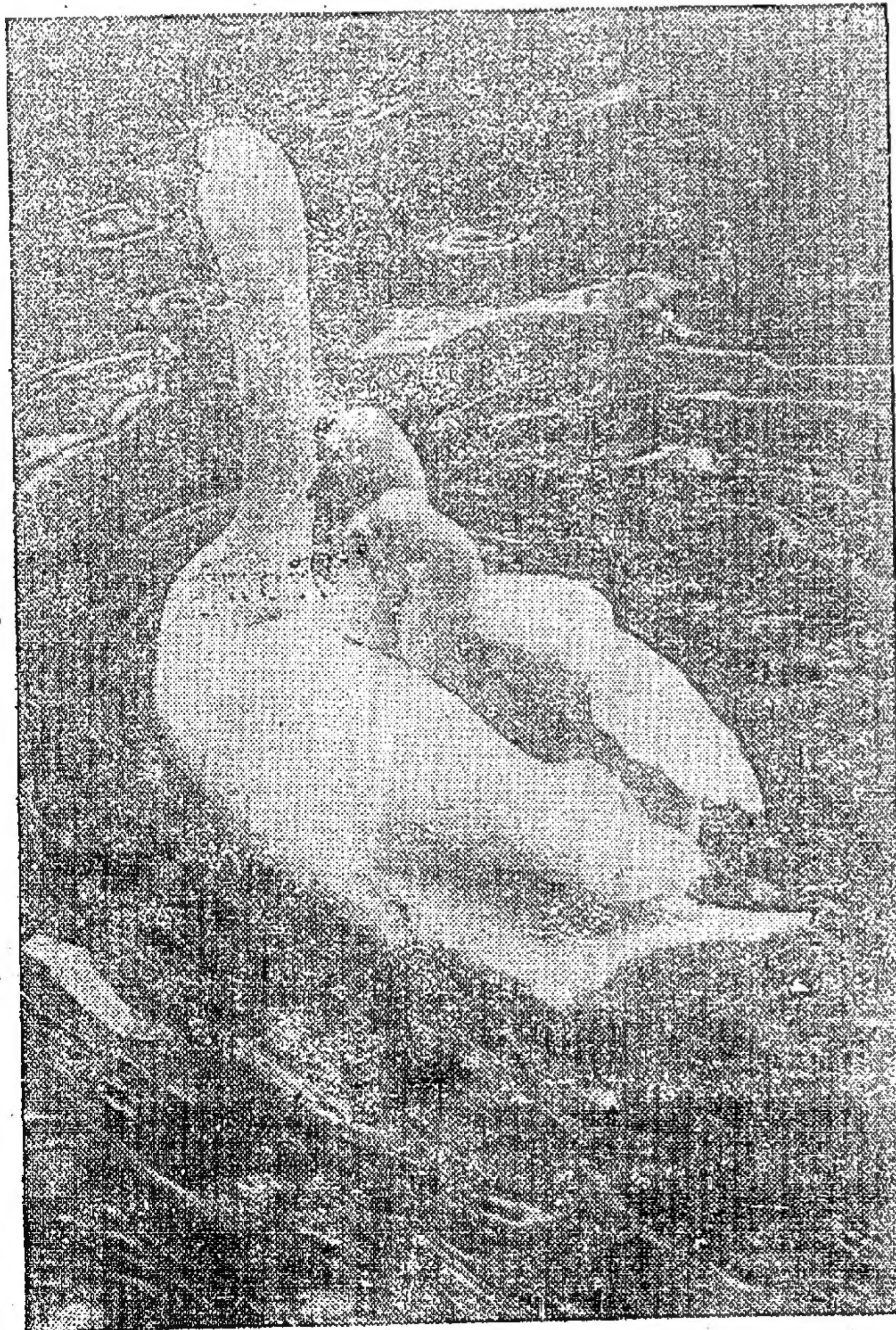
"Every 100-pound bag salvaged for clothing purposes represents one and one-third yards of cotton cloth released for essential military duty," said N.C. Blackburn, member of the National Cotton Council sales promotion committee.

He addressed cotton industry leaders meeting here to discuss ways of meeting the government's goal of 16,000,000 bales this year. He said: "A home-maker who sews with cotton bags in face of mobilisation restrictions is parallel to planting, growing and processing of cotton for other vital purposes."—United Press.

### Jap Banker In U.S. Talks

Washington, Jan. 23.  
Hisato Ichimada, Governor of the Bank of Japan, today paid a brief courtesy call on the Secretary of Defence, Mr George Marshall, at the Pentagon. He was accompanied by Joseph Dodge, Detroit banker who is financial consultant to General Douglas MacArthur in Tokyo.

Ichimada arrived in Washington on Monday for a visit during which he will talk with American officials on Japan's economy.—United Press.



**THREE ON ONE**—These young cygnets are having a ride on their mother swan's back in Annecy, France. This means of travel has some advantages for it saves time and energy and provides the ultimate in family safety and comfort. And, at least, the mother knows where her children are when they're taking their ride.

### Britain Opposed To New Steps By United Nations

London, Jan. 23.

Commenting on the Peking Government's reply to the United Nations note on a cease-fire in Korea, Mr Attlee said in the House of Commons tonight that the British Government believed that before it could interpret the Chinese reply, it must try to elucidate it.

Accordingly, the Foreign Secretary, Mr Ernest Bevin, instructed the British Charge d'Affaires in Peking to refer the Chinese Government to certain points in their reply and to request an explanation.

The most important issue was the reference to the cease-fire and on this point the Charge d'Affaires was informed that as the Chinese Government saw it there should be two steps in regard to conducting the war in Korea and reaching a peaceful settlement, Mr Attlee continued.

"The first step should be a cease-fire for a limited period which could be agreed upon at the first meeting of a conference of the powers, and immediately put into effect so that negotiations might proceed," Mr Attlee said.

"The second step in the Chinese view was to discuss a number of problems, among them the withdrawal of foreign (including Chinese) troops from Korea, proposals for the future of Korea, the withdrawal of American forces from Formosa and other problems concerning the Far East."

"We are therefore of the opinion that the United Nations should not, at this stage, take a new and important decision," Mr Attlee stated.

"The British Government welcome the proposal to set up a committee of good offices which will provide machinery for exploring every possibility of a negotiated settlement."

"We do not believe that the time has yet come to consider

further measures. To do so implies that we have abandoned hope of a peaceful settlement, and this we have not done."

#### BASIC FACT

Mr Attlee said it appeared to the British Government that the basic fact to be faced with China was the emergence of a new government which was in effective control of the mainland territory of China.

The Chinese intervention in Korea produced "a new and most serious situation which jeopardised the attainment of the objectives of the United Nations in Korea and threatened the success of our efforts to confine the conflict to Korea and to reach a stable position in the Far East."

The British Government welcomed the initiative taken by a number of Asian and Middle Eastern states in December to bring about a cease-fire in Korea in order to explore the possibilities of a negotiated settlement, he added.

The rejection of these fresh proposals on December 22, which coincided with strong military pressure endangering United Nations forces in Korea created an "obviously new and very dangerous situation."

#### COMMONWEALTH TALKS

The cease-fire committee then drafted a set of general principles which they considered might form the basis for a settlement in the Far East.

But before these principles were tabled at the Political Committee, the Prime Ministers of the Commonwealth met in London in accordance with longstanding arrangements.

"It was, I venture to think, of the greatest value that at this difficult stage in the development of the Far Eastern situation, the Prime Ministers of the free countries of the Commonwealth, representing so many races and points of view, should have met in London to discuss international affairs and the maintenance of world peace," Mr Attlee said.

In point of fact much of their time was given to Asian affairs, he continued.

#### PROBLEM OF PEACE

He personally found it "encouraging and stimulating" to note the unanimity of purpose which animated them all.

"We all recognised that the problem of peace was that of removing the causes of war, of easing tension and promoting understanding, of assisting those less developed nations which needed our aid, and of being at all times willing to discuss our differences," Mr Attlee added.

### Bosphorus To Be Bridged

Geneva, Jan. 23.

The Turkish Government is actively considering the construction of a suspension bridge across the Bosphorus to be completed about 1960, it was announced here today by Mr Orhan Cemal Merdinli, the Assistant Director General of Highways.

Mr Merdinli said that discussions with the Istanbul authorities were begun three weeks ago and it was decided that traffic must attain a figure of 15,000 vehicles a day to make the bridge worthwhile.

The site of the proposed bridge had not yet been chosen but it was estimated that it would be from one mile to a mile and a half long.

Disclosure of the proposed bridge came at the end of a conference held here under the Economic Commission for Europe Working Party on International Roads, which recommended the addition of more than 3,000 miles of Turkish roads to the existing network of 38,000 miles of European roads.

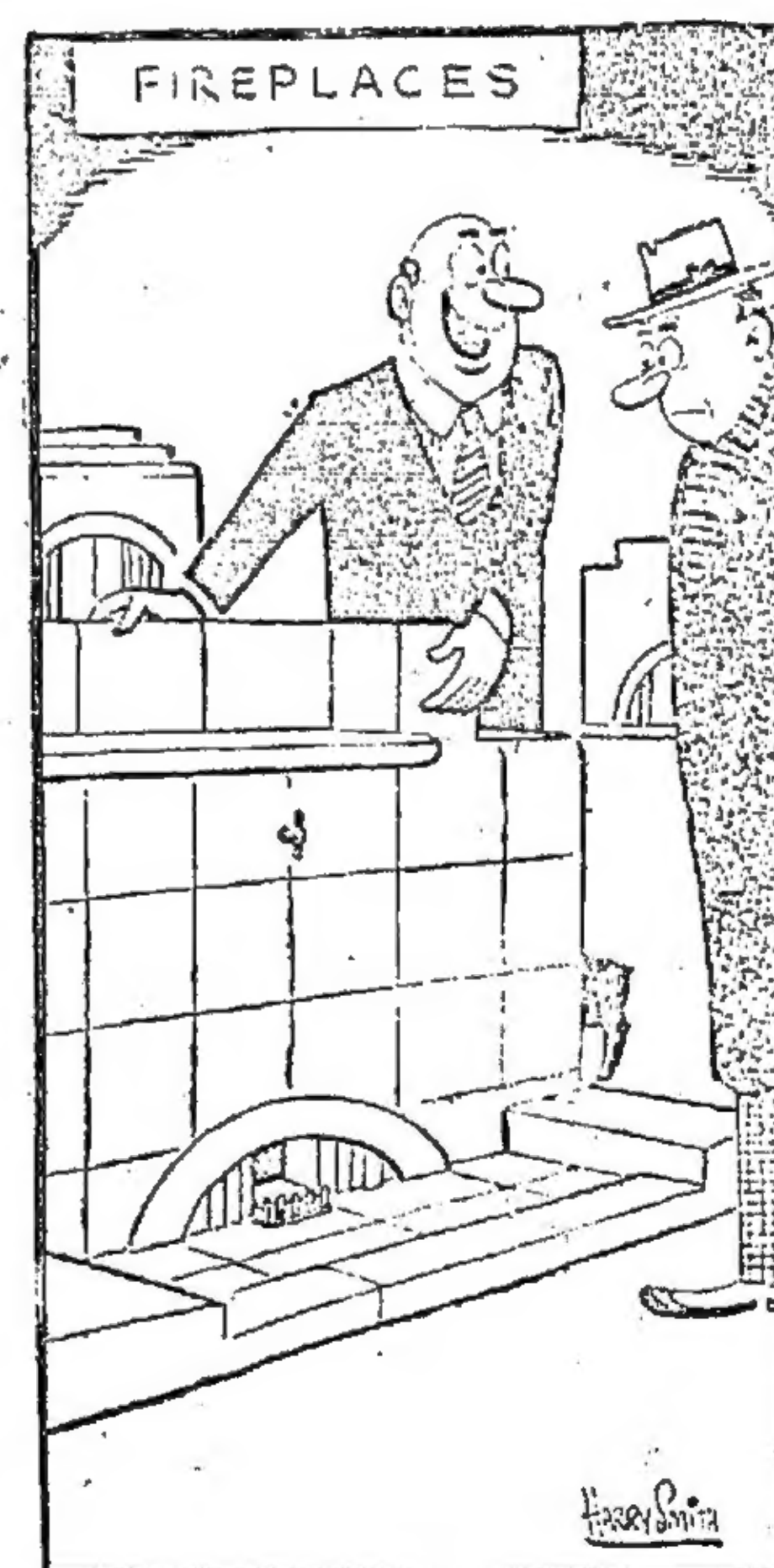
Turkey would be linked with the existing European road network by means of a bridge across the river frontier between Greece and Turkey.—Reuter.

### Dulles Going To N.Z.

Wellington, Jan. 23.

The External Affairs Minister, Mr Frederick Doidge, said today that the United States Department adviser, Mr John Foster Dulles, had been invited to come to New Zealand to discuss terms of the Japanese peace treaty and was expected early next month.

Mr Doidge said New Zealand maintained the treaty should include adequate guarantees against possible aggression. He added: "It is our view that those countries which fought against Japan should be the countries to decide peace terms."—United Press.



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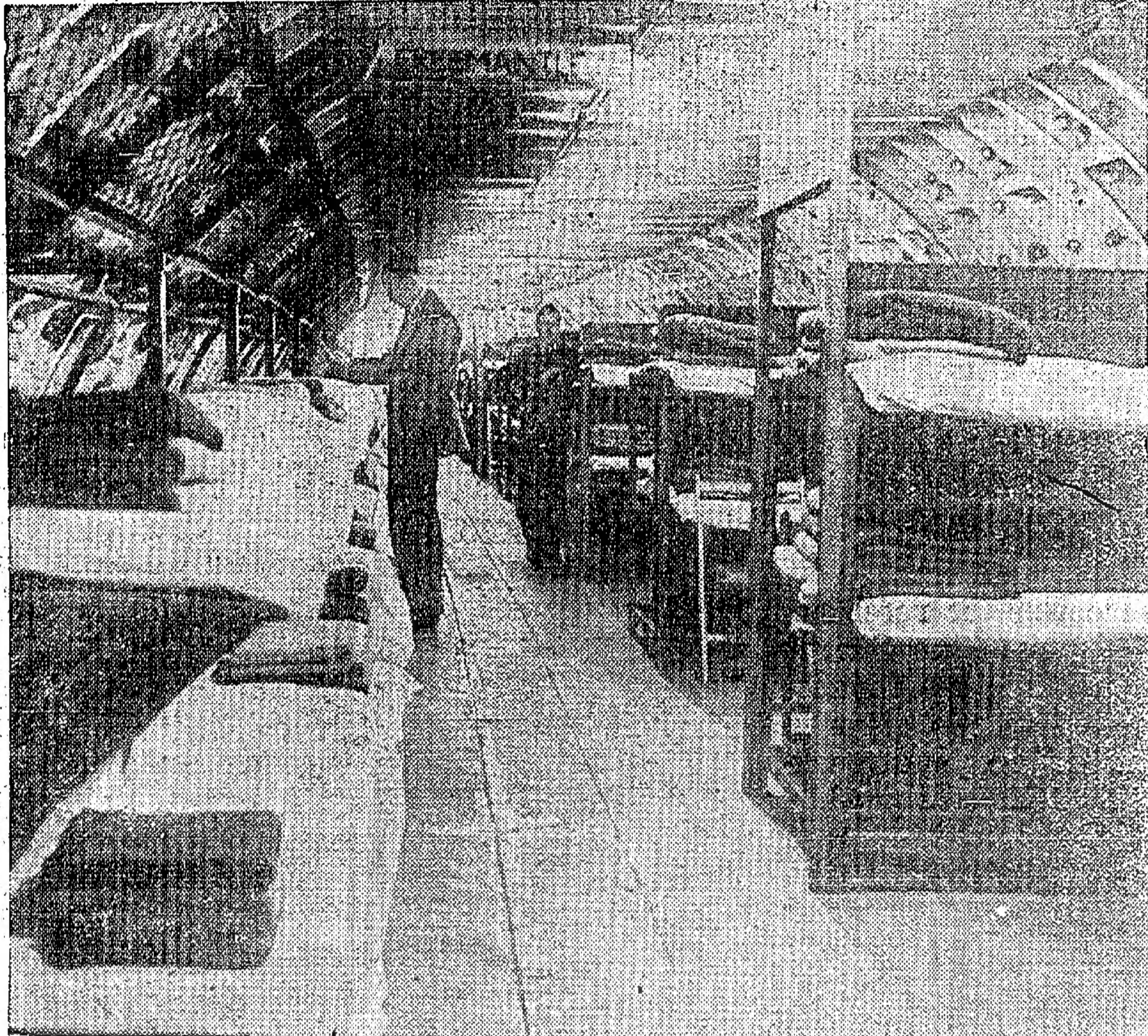
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# PUZZLING SITUATION IN KOREA

Observers Pondering Communist Military Inactivity



**READY FOR BUSINESS**—In order to accommodate the crowds expected to flow into London during the 1951 Festival of Britain, this underground shelter has been turned into a temporary hotel. Dormitories and dining rooms in the mile-long shelter are expected to care for more than 4,000 persons. This is one of the sleeping rooms in the shelter with beds ready for use.

## Pakistan Critic Of U.N.

New York, Jan. 23.

The New York Times published today a letter from Pakistan's permanent United Nations representative, asserting that "it has never been clear to us what 'law' India has in mind when it complains of Pakistan's aggression in Kashmir... For two years every proposal made by the Security Council has been ignored or bypassed by India which is a member of the Security Council. India is not among those who constitutionally have the power of veto, but what is the difference? The United Nations seems to sleep during the first two acts of the drama that are being enacted in new Asia and to wake up suddenly sometime during the third act when it hears gunshot."—United Press.



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## U.S. Senate Calls For Branding Of Communist China

Washington, Jan. 23.

The Senate today unanimously called upon the United Nations to declare immediately that Communist China is an aggressor in Korea.

The action came after Senator McClellan told members they never could look the "people in the face without blushing" unless they demanded that the United Nations act at once. The House passed a similar resolution last week.

Stung by the procedural delays which have stalled United Nations action on the United States' move to brand Red China an aggressor, Senator after Senator warned the United Nations that its days are limited unless it acted strongly against the Communist regime. Senator McClellan said, "We have done a lot of talking around. The time has come to act."

The Senate waived its usual procedure of requiring Committee action first in order to speed the McClellan resolution to a decision. Senator McClellan in turn agreed to withhold the request for United Nations economic and military sanctions against Red China in order to let the Foreign Relations Committee consider the matter.

Senator William Knowland said that if Lake Success did not act at once against Communist China it would show that "if there are big enough aggressor nations, members are ready to shake their bloody hand."

He criticised the United Nations for moving at once against the North Korean Communists but holding off action against the Chinese Communists.

Senator Alexander Smith said the United Nations' delay on the American "aggressor" proposal was caused by fear. He urged member nations to screw up their courage and act.

After passage of the resolution, Senator McClellan immediately sought action on another proposal which would express the view of the Senate that Red China should not be admitted to the United Nations.

"The day Communist China walks into the United Nations, that day the United States should walk out," said Senator McClellan.—United Press.

## GENERAL RESIGNS

The Hague, Jan. 23.

General Hendrik Kruls resigned today as Chief of Staff of the Dutch Army and chairman of the Chiefs of Staff Committee, it was announced today.—United Press.

## Chinese Civil War Technique Being Repeated

Tokyo, Jan. 23.

Independent military observers in Tokyo tonight favoured the customary slow Communist build-up technique as the most likely explanation for the Chinese Communist and North Korean inactivity during the last fortnight.

Other suggested reasons were that China's decision to offer cease-fire terms was preceded by orders to field commanders to hold back; or it is an attempt to trap the United Nations forces into rash advances out of good defensive positions.

The Chinese Communists were notorious in the civil war for their very slow follow-up after a victory—as illustrated by the five months' lull before the Communists entered Canton, though there were virtually no Nationalist forces opposing them.

To this must be added the great difficulties of supplying front line troops along the Korean road system under the constant observation and battering of Allied air power, and the fact that the Communist supply system became more and more exposed as the Chinese Communists moved south.

The Communists were also facing difficulties getting the men themselves forward under air attack, even though United Nations Air Force claims of casualties—the last estimate was 60,000 Communists killed and wounded in two months—may have been unintentionally exaggerated, these observers stated.

Food—though the Communists need little compared to the Western armies—must all be hauled from the rear areas since Central Korea, where the front lines are now established, had been fought over three times and had been stripped bare.

### THIRD POSSIBILITY

The Communists are poorly equipped to meet the sub-zero temperatures and are also known to be losing men from exposure, further delaying the build-up.

Observers stated that these difficulties might influence Peking to explore the advantages to be gained from political moves preceded by cease-fire proposals.

A third possibility, that the Chinese Communists were again using "featherbed" tactics to draw the United Nations into over-confident advances, was not dismissed here.

Daring punches by compact armoured United Nations columns in the last two or three days have succeeded in puncturing the Communist defences with no great difficulty, but each time the task force quickly pulled out to avoid being enveloped by Communists who began closing in on either side of the escape route.

The Communists have not been able to snap shut the trap in each case because of the Allied commanders' awareness of the danger.—Reuter.

## Korean Free-for-all In Japan

Tokyo, Jan. 23.

The police in Yokkaichi, Mie Prefecture, arrested 15 Korean residents after a free-for-all in which more than 30 police and Koreans were injured today.

The police were assisting municipal officials to confiscate a building which was occupied by Koreans, when the occupants showered stones, bricks, glass, water and red pepper on the law officers, starting a scuffle.—Reuter.

## RED CHINA HAS GOOD HARVEST

San Francisco, Jan. 23.

Peking Radio reported tonight that China's grain output in 1950 was 10.1 million tons more than the 1949 harvest. The total was 120 million tons—sufficient "for every man, woman and child in the country".

The Radio said that Shanghai, Canton and other coastal cities, which used to depend partially on imported rice, would be adequately supplied from home stocks.

The cotton crop also rose by 260,000 tons in comparison with 1949. This was 20 per cent better than the pre-war annual average and was enough to keep spindles working all year, the broadcast said.

"Last year's harvest means much to China's young industry, providing it with a home market never previously known", the broadcast continued.

"Peasants have never bought such quantities of manufactured goods as now. They are buying machine-spun fabrics instead of home-spun cloth. Cigarettes from factories are ousting crude tobacco. Toilet soap, electric flashlight, bicycles and other goods, which were formerly luxuries in the small districts, are now in great demand."—Reuter.

## South Korean Viewpoint

London, Jan. 23.

Mr. Tori Chang Yong, the South Korean Minister in London, said on his arrival from the United States at London Airport today: "We must brand China as an aggressor as soon as possible. We are not interested in a cease-fire first."

Mr. Yong, who has been on a four-weeks' visit to Washington, is to confer with Mr. Ernest Bevin, the Foreign Secretary.—Reuter.

## Red Cross Drive

Washington, Jan. 23.

Puerto Rican and Philippine women's organisations in the capital are organising their women folk to volunteer their services for Red Cross work.

Mrs. Carlos P. Romulo, wife of the Philippine Foreign Secretary, is directing a campaign to get Philippine women in Washington to volunteer their services. Twenty-five volunteers were recruited from the Philippine American Women's Association and from the Philippine Embassy.—United Press.



# VOLCANIC ERUPTION WAS BIGGER THAN A-BOMB: TRAGIC DEATH TOLL

Port Moresby, Jan. 23.

More than three thousand natives died when Mount Lamington, New Guinea's "Spirit Mountain," erupted "like an atom bomb," official reports said today.

Among them were 35 Europeans who had been listed as missing since the eruption began last Thursday. Reports from here to the Australian External Territories Department said that there was now little likelihood of finding any survivors.

## AIR FORCE GENERAL CLEARED

Washington, Jan. 23.

General Hoyt Vandenberg, Air Force Chief of Staff, said today he was confident that Major General Emmett O'Donnell did not urge the use of the atomic bomb against the Chinese Communists.

Gen. Vandenberg cleared Gen. O'Donnell after an informal investigation of published reports which quoted Gen. O'Donnell as saying that the United Nations should hit the Chinese with every weapon, even including the atomic bomb.

In a letter dated today addressed to Gen. O'Donnell, Gen. Vandenberg said, "Published reports quoting you as urging the immediate use of the atom bomb on Communist China have caused considerable concern to the Air Force. After a personal investigation I am now confident that your remarks did not urge that course of action. I felt certain you realise that Air Force personnel must use care in public remarks so they will not be subject to misinterpretation."

"I trust that your able leadership which showed up so excellently in Korea will stand the country in good stead in your return to active command of the Fifteenth Air Force which I direct at the urgent request of General Lemay. Your resumption of this command is based upon recognition of the high importance of the Strategic Air Command in the presently expanding air force."—United Press.

## Reds Ignoring Warning

Paris, Jan. 23.

French Communists tonight repeated their call for a demonstration against General Dwight D. Eisenhower, the Atlantic Pact Army Supreme Commander, here tomorrow in spite of a Cabinet ban.

Earlier the Government had threatened drastic action against civil servants, workers in nationalised industries and foreigners who take part in the anti-Eisenhower demonstrations.—Reuter.

As the white hot heart of the volcano still bubbled, belching clouds of smoke and fumes, the authorities today ordered about 1,000 natives to evacuate the Awala area, on one of the yet unaffected flanks of the mountain.

Awala is the location of a rubber plantation from which a party of three men, five women and two children set out for Kokoda, 50 miles from the volcano region.

Mr G. A. Taylor, a Government Volcanologist, also warned the inhabitants of the village of Tufi, east of Lamington, to move out if they felt any earth tremors.

Pilots who flew over the volcano today reported that an area of 15 miles by eight miles was covered with a light, grey sheet of pumice dust and looked "utterly desolated."

Others reported whole villages lifeless beneath mounds of lava and ash. Refugees could be seen moving along all possible tracks through the ash-filled jungle.

## NO SURVIVORS

No one could give an estimate of the number of injured. Relief planes were flying water into the stricken area because ash had polluted streams and tanks.

Colonel J. K. Murray, the Chief New Guinea Administrator, said that ash was piled up to 10 feet deep in areas near Pependetta and "it is useless looking for survivors."

"I made a wide air circuit of the Lamington area and in 20 villages no people were seen. Houses were wrecked and trees were denuded of leaves by the blast and blown down," he said. "Ground parties are going out today to contact native injured and to bury the dead."

## GREAT CAULDRON

The main eruption appeared to have occurred on Sunday, although the four-peaked mountain had been rumbling for several days before that.

Officials said tonight that they thought the eruption was now over. It was feared in Sydney tonight that the whole of the Australian Board Mission staff had perished in the eruption.

Mr Ivan Champion, the Director of the District Services in New Guinea, who is directing ground relief services, said that the entire northern face of Mount Lamington was blasted away, leaving a great, red-hot cauldron still sullenly belching smoke and steam.

Observers described the eruption as "bigger than the atom bomb."—Reuter.

## Opposition To UN Convention

Lake Success, Jan. 23.

The United States, Britain and the Netherlands joined today in opposing amendments to the proposed preamble of the United Nations Convention on freedom of information. Objections voiced before the 15-nation committee re-examining the three-year-old text drawn up in amendment submitted by Egypt, Geneva were aimed at an India, Pakistan, the Philippines and Saudi Arabia.

The United States representative, Mr Carroll Binder, declared that the amendment's language had disturbing implications and was significant only in light of the original language on which it was based—the proposal voted down yesterday.

The British delegate, Mr Hugh Overton, and the Netherlands' representative, Dr A. Winteven, argued that the five-power amendment was badly phrased. The three opposing nations representing the minority viewpoint supported instead the text of a preamble proposed by Cuba, Ecuador and Mexico. This text expressed the desire of nations subscribing to the treaty for full co-operation with one another in promoting the fundamental rights of freedom of expression and free interchange of information and opinions.—United Press.

## German Gaoled For Spying

Bayreuth, Bavaria,

Jan. 23.

An American Occupation Court here today sentenced a 24-year-old German, Hans Lang, a former member of the Communist Free German Youth Organisation, to three years in prison for espionage.

Lang founded a "fighting group against Communism" in West Germany to disguise his true activities, the Prosecution said in Court. The police found on him information about the big American troop camp in Katterbach, near Ansbach, Bavaria, and other American troop installations.—Reuter.



SETTING THINGS TO RIGHTS — With an imposing broom, a university girl student cleans a tram's steps, aided by fellow students during an anti-dirt crusade in Naples. Hundreds of students, tired of Naples' fame as a dirty city, participated in an energetic campaign to sweep the city's streets clean.

## US Commission On Internal Security

Washington, Jan. 23.

President Truman today created a Federal Commission on internal security and individual rights to determine how national security can be protected without infringing on civil freedoms.

The nine-member Commission will be headed by Admiral Chester Nimitz, World War II naval hero and former Chief of Naval Operations.

The President said the group would make a "thorough examination of laws, practices and procedures concerning the protection of our nation against treason, espionage, sabotage and other subversive activities."

"The study will take into consideration the rights of individuals in an effort to seek the wisest balance that can be struck between security and freedom."

"The mission will be considering all the aspects of the question of how this nation can best deal with the problem of protecting its internal security and at the same time maintain the freedom of its citizens. It will consider the harm that comes from the wrong kind of action as well as the good that comes from the right kind of action."

The President directed the Commission to recommend to him any changes in existing laws, practices and procedures which it deems necessary to

achieve its goal. The President noted that the United States was taking vigorous action abroad to combat the expansion of "Communist imperialism" and added that a similar effort was needed on the home front "to protect our system of government against unconstitutional attacks and preserve our national security against treason, espionage, sabotage and other subversive acts designed to weaken or overthrow our government."—United Press.

## Nehru 'Dominant' Role

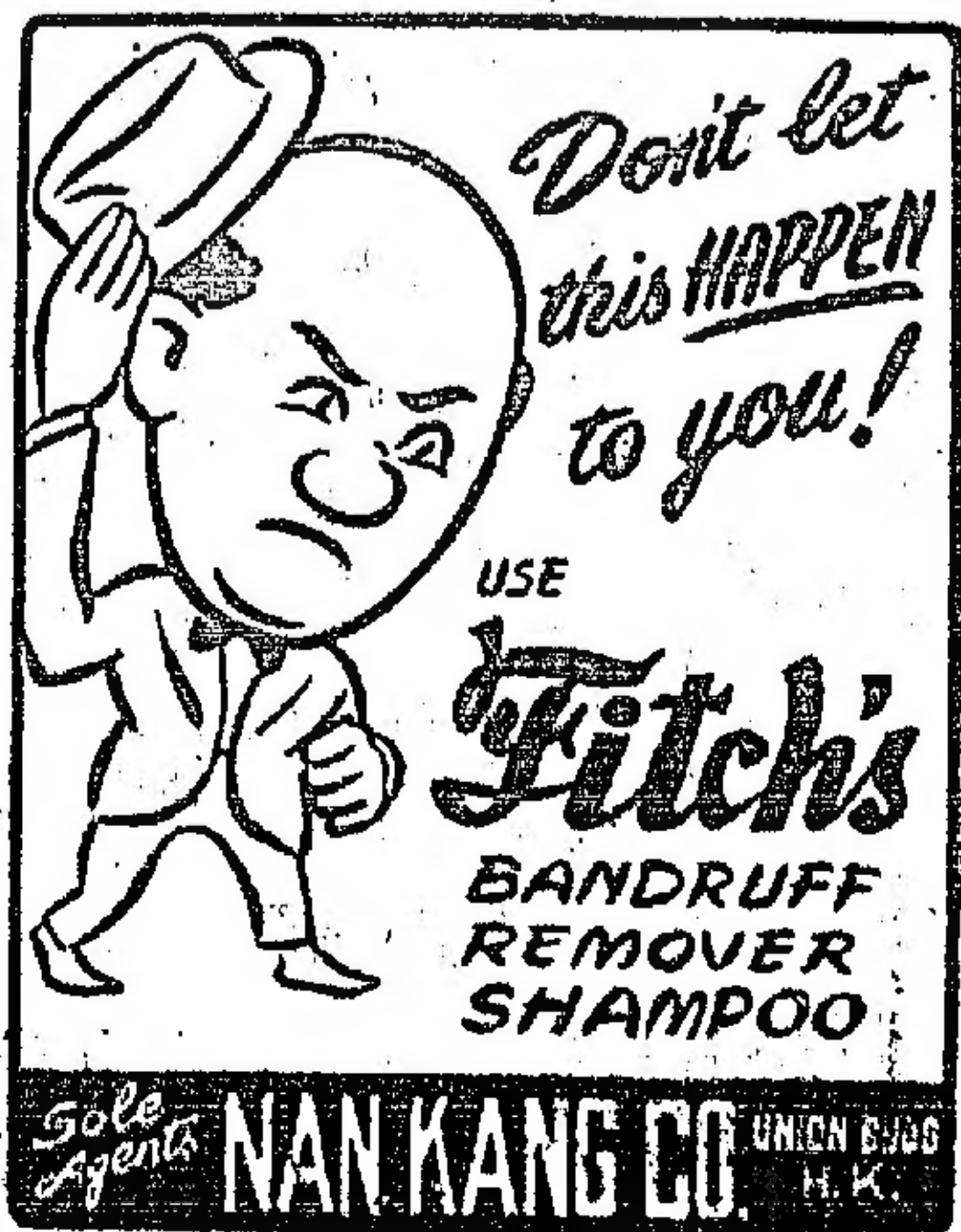
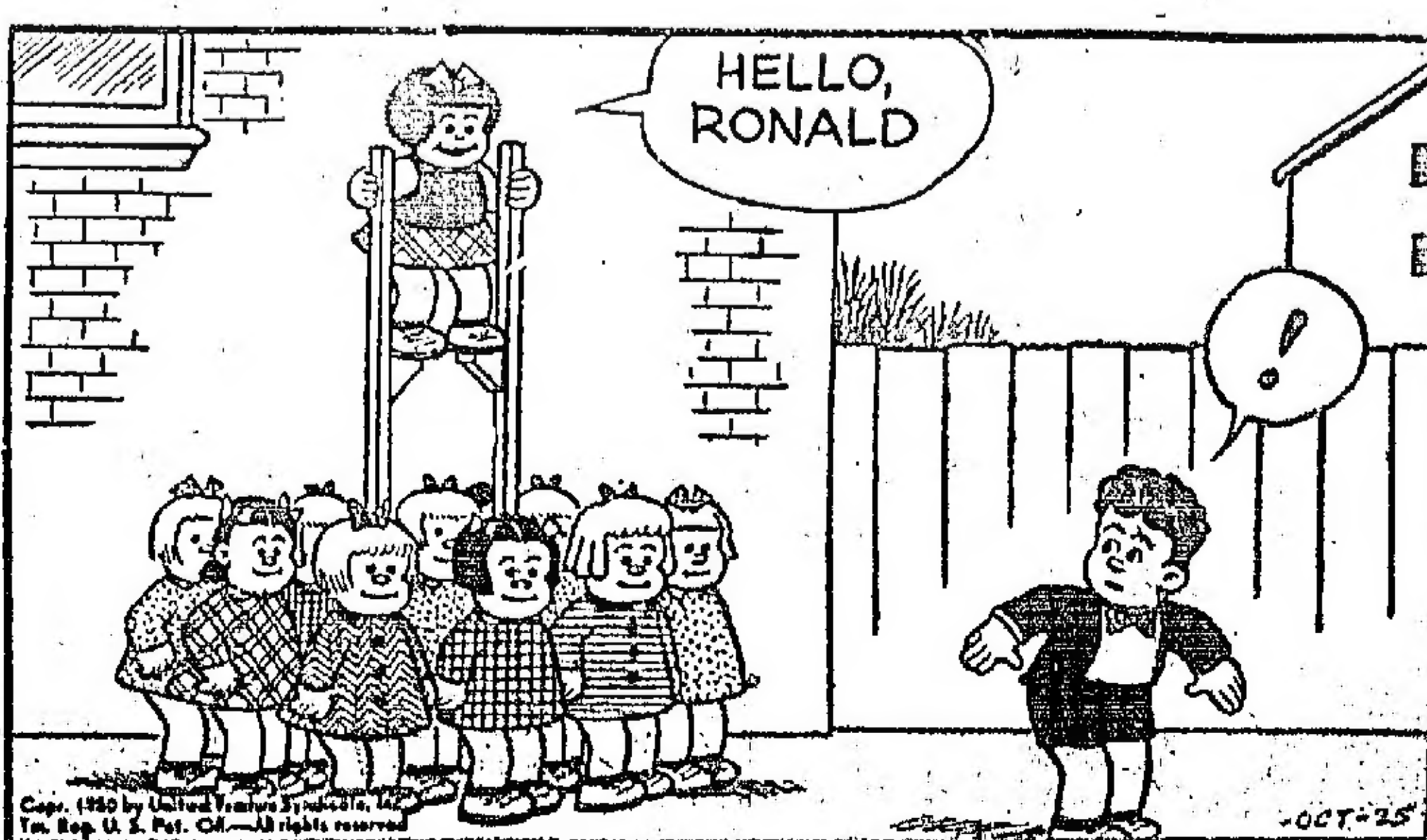
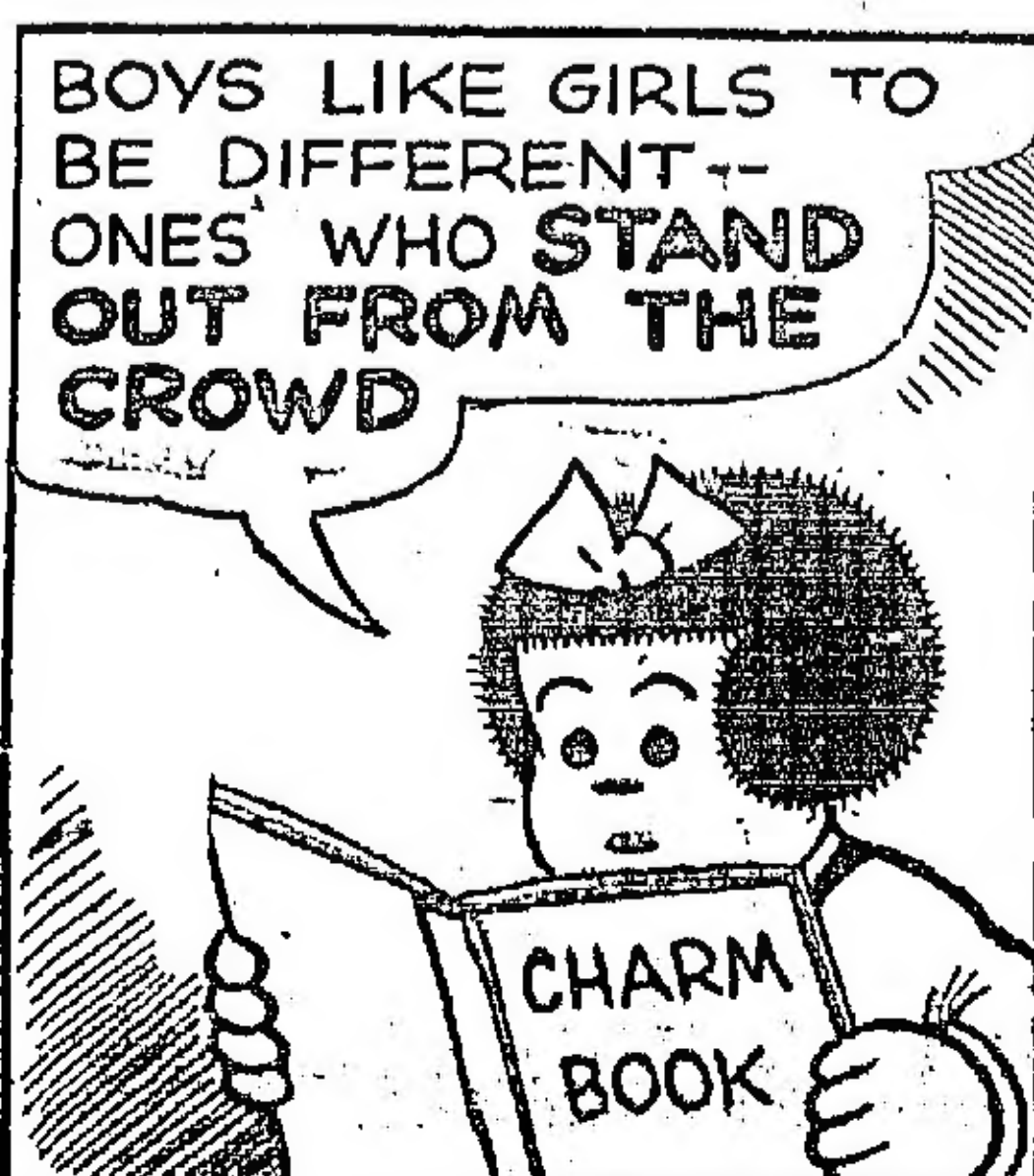
Washington, Jan. 23.

The unofficial but influential Policy Association today published an article stressing the "dominant" role which the Prime Minister of India, Mr Jawaharlal Nehru, played in the recent Commonwealth conference in London. The article, by William Wade, asserted that there was need for greater understanding in the U.S. of what the Commonwealth represents.—United Press.

NANCY

Rising to the Occasion

By Ernie Bushmiller





# Why Not Revise The Football League?

Says IVAN SHARPE

*Which Cup-tie, sir, did you attend? Was it a test of skill, or just a ploughing match? Was it football, boot-ball . . . or bash-ball?*

And, in the mist and murk, how much of it could you see? The Middlesbrough goalkeeper says of his club's defeat at Leeds that he couldn't see the play which brought the knock-out goal.

When Tottenham played at Huddersfield, the conditions were unfitted for a knock-out match.

When Chelsea played in the snow at Rochdale, slushy "cemeteries," 10 yards square, killed all passes. The same for both sides? Yes. But the risk of defeat falls harder on the higher-class team, and a club like Chelsea needs a matter of £80,000 a year to make ends meet.

At Stoke, for the Port Vale replay, there was a plum-pudding pitch — inches of clinging mud. Real football was impossible.

## 'MURDER'

The clubs pay £5,000 to £10,000 extra for players who are not Cup-tied, and when the Cup comes they have to perform on skating rinks or on mud-heaps that look more like a second-rate farmyard than the green turf of old England.

At such times harassed groundsmen sprinkle the pitch with cart-loads of sand . . . soggy, skill-killing sand which stays for weeks and murders the play of the Mannions and Shackletons and Logies and Dohertys—the ball-players and craftsmen—as fast as they arrive.

So we play into the hands of the dashers and bashers. And we wonder why play is poor.

## Three Yorkshire Cricketers Move To New Counties

London, Jan. 23. The MCC have given approval to three former Yorkshire cricketers to play for new Counties under the special registration rule.

Paul Gibb, former Yorkshire and England amateur wicket-keeper, who is 37, will in future play for Essex as a professional.

Gerald Smithson and Jack Firth, who were both released by Yorkshire at the end of last season, will play for Leicestershire. Smithson, a left-handed batsman, played twice for England in the West Indies in 1947 and 1948.

Firth is a useful wicket-keeper-batsman.—Reuter.

## Albert Finch To Fight Villemain

London, Jan. 23. Albert Finch, the former British Middleweight Boxing Champion, will fight Robert Villemain, the former European title-holder, in Paris on January 29.

According to Jack Burns, Finch's manager, the only question to be decided was weight. Finch wanted the fight to be at 12 stone, two pounds and Villemain at 12 stone.—Reuter.

Why do these things continue? Because we are so conservative. Because "What was good enough for grandpa . . . is good enough for me." Because "Gates are good, so why change?"

But were gates so good in this last round? They were nearly 50 per cent. short of fair weather figures. All these good people missed the Cup's great send-off because of wintry weather, because the dates of this month's rounds are wrong.

## ONLY A START

The FA have now set the ball rolling towards removal of such defects, but the plan to reduce Cup entrants from 600 to 350 clubs is surely only the kick-off. There are leaders who see much further ahead.

The blueprint for Cup and League is on these lines:

The FA Cup could be reduced to 156 clubs, i.e., 92 from the Football League and 64 amateur and minor professional teams, including the welcome squad from Wales.

Reduction of entries permits an earlier start in these FA Cup rounds and an interval in the competition during the wild winter weeks. This is the way of it:

Round	Clubs
1 (end Sep.)	32 survivors plus 48
2 (mid Oct.)	Third Div. clubs . . . 80
3 (end Oct.)	40 survivors . . . 40
4 (mid Nov.)	20 survivors plus 44
1st and 2nd Div. clubs . . . . .	64

Suspension of the competition at this stage until the end of February is no loss. The gain is better weather, better football, better gates.

Three more rounds, in the spring, plus semi-final and final ties, complete the competition.

You wish to retain the giant-killers? Of course. Here there are over a hundred of them.

For the excluded clubs there are the FA Amateur Cup and the new Intermediate Cup now offered to the professionals.

But the FA Technical Committee, now studying ways and means of improving English football, are bound to consider the League as well as the Cup card, as players and pitches are overworked.

The Football League programme of 42 matches apiece must be a world record. It's a marathon. Too long. It is an octopus whose tentacles entangle the season's programme and interfere with Cup and International matches, and the instructive visits of teams from abroad.

There is obviously something amiss when clubs like Newcastle United and Arsenal are fined £750 and £250 respectively for playing weak teams in the League during a run in the Cup. Too much on their plate.

The remedy here is re-organisation of the League from

four into five groups, so reducing fixture-lists.

## IT'S SNAPPER

After due notice—such as the end of next season—the clubs could be redistributed this way.

**Premier Division:** Top 18 clubs of Division One.

**First Division:** Last four clubs of Division One, plus top 14 of Division Two.

**Second Division:** Remaining eight Division Two clubs, plus the top five of each section of Division Three.

**Third Division:** Remaining clubs in each Section form Division Three South and North (19 teams apiece).

Work it out for yourself from today's tables. It's a better, snappier League all round, with 34 matches apiece in the top three grades. Plenty. Some of the clubs will squeal because of a fall in status, but that is more imaginary than real. Thus 13 of the 18 clubs in the new First Division are First Division clubs of past or present.

## THOSE 'SAVES'

In ten days two defenders have turned goalkeeper, saved a goal by fisting out the ball, and got away with it. The penalty-kick has failed.

Of the Southampton-Luton match I read that when Stretton, the goalkeeper, was beaten another "resourceful" defender made a "magnificent" leap to tip the ball over the bar.

If these adjectives fit the case, we shall have more such resource and magnificence. I call it daylight robbery, notably when the penalty-kick misfires.

At Southampton the match ended in a draw, so the incident may well prevent not only Southampton's promotion but Luton's relegation.

Now West Bromwich Albion have been knocked out of the Cup by Derby in this way.

I recognise that often it is an involuntary act, that it happens in the excitement of the moment. But this sort of thing will continue until it happens in the Cup Final at Wembley and then there will be a row.

## BEEN TRIED

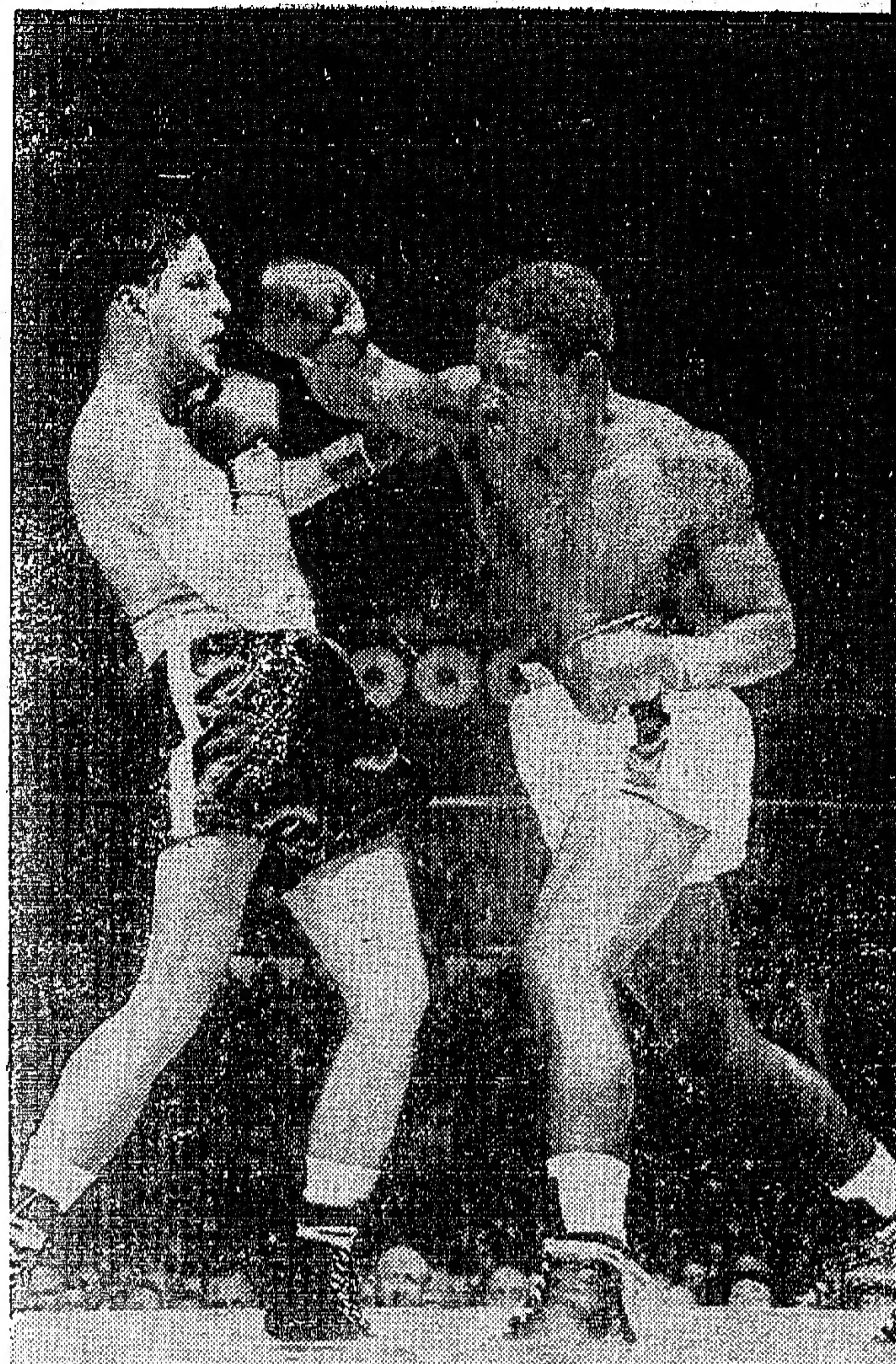
What can be done about it? Give the referee power to award a goal? The FA tried this much-discussed system in 1881, and scrapped it in 1882.

If it wouldn't work in the unwarlike football world of the all-amateur days, I fear it wouldn't be so good amid the tension of today. And don't forget the possibilities of riot on the ropeless junior grounds.

The only remedy I can see for such cases is a special penalty-kick—a kick from the six-yards goal-area line. This surely could not fail.

All this "resource" and "magnificence" would then be so much wasted effort. Daylight robbery would not pay.

## CHARLES v. OMA



Ezzard Charles, World Heavyweight Champion, attacks Lee Oma during their championship fight in New York. Charles retained his title by beating Oma on a technical knockout in the 10th round.—Express.

## Archie Quick's Money Is On The West Indies Against Australia

The cricket classic everyone is waiting for is the clash of Australia and West Indies "Down Under" next winter. The series has been specially arranged for it was not on the original schedule, but I have heard from an authoritative source that West Indies may be sadly below strength. My information is that Everton Weekes, Sonny Ramadhin and Frank Warrell will not be making the trip.

I sincerely hope that this is wrong for it would definitely be Hamlet without the Prince. Nevertheless, it could be taken for granted that there are doubts in the air.

I have not been able to ascertain the reasons for their likely refusals, but I would point out that Weekes and Warrell are professionals with Lancashire league clubs, that Warrell and Ramadhin are at present touring India with the Commonwealth side and that all three toured England last summer and India in the previous winter with the West Indies.

So the excuse can hardly be that business reasons will prevent their going to Australia. On the surface, they are as free as air to do what they like. Let us hope that all the difficulties will be ironed out, and that we shall see Australia and West Indies pitted against each other

at full strength in what would be the greatest Tests since World War II. My money would be on the West Indies.

## REPERCUSSIONS?

The clamour of Press and public alike for Bill Edrich to be sent to Australia as a cricketing reinforcement and the MCC's ignoring of it is likely to have repercussions after the team's return.

It is too late now to send the Middlesex all-rounder and any controversy now might unsettle the touring side even further, but at least one county Chairman who is a member of Lords is to raise the question later. He is soliciting the help of other counties too for what might well develop into a minor revolution.

At a time when all our batsmen in Australia, with the notable exception of Yorkshire's champion Len Hutton, were being humbled it was an extraordinary decision to send the two young Lancashire bowlers Tattersall and Statham instead of the experienced fighter Edrich.

It is of course, only right that these promising youngsters should be "blooded" as soon as possible, but if immediate results were wanted then Edrich was the man for the No. 1 batting position, a place in the slips and a relief for Bedser, Bailey and Warr. He can do all these things with skill and heart. So we await an explanation of why he was not sent.

## THE GAMBOLS





## FOR THE BUSINESSMAN

# Rubber Shipments To Russia To Be Queried In House

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

London, Jan. 23.

The question of shipments of Malayan rubber to Russia is to be raised in Parliament early in the new session.

The whole question of trade relations with Iron Curtain countries has undergone considerable re-examination since it was last discussed in Parliament as a result of Mr Churchill's attack on the Government for permitting shipments of strategic materials to Russia.

## BRISK RALLY IN COTTON

New York, Jan. 23.

Cotton futures rallied briskly today after a shaky start, with nearby March delivery soaring to a new 80-year high of 44.00 cents at the close. Other old crop months rose to new highs.

Scared short interests, attempting to cover at the close, were forced to compete for a limited supply of contracts with domestic mills and exporters.

The continued absence of rain over the dry areas of the South-West, where new crop planting should be getting under way, and the reappearance of trade buying in old crop months, temporarily obscured the effect of price control uncertainties.

The Census Bureau reported that ginning from 1950 crop prior to Jan. 16 totalled 9,676,247 bales, indicating 478,578 bales processed since mid-December. The market closed 10 to 40 points higher.

Prices closed today as follows:

Spot	46.00 nominal
March (1951)	44.00
May	44.30 - 44.33
July	43.97
October	41.72 - 41.78
December	41.23
March (1952)	41.18
May	40.98 nominal
July	40.80

## NEW ORLEANS MARKET

Closing rate

Spot	44.00
March (1951)	44.03
May	44.23 bid
July	43.92
October	41.73
December	41.21
March (1952)	41.10 bid
May	40.00 bid

## Grain Price In Chicago

Chicago, Jan. 23.

Prices of grain futures closed here today as follows:

Wheat—price per bushel.

Spot	2.44½
December	2.45½
March (1951)	2.45½-2.46
May	2.40½
July	2.41½

Corn

Spot	1.77½
December	1.77¾-1.78
March (1951)	1.78¾-1.79
May	1.78¾-1.79
July	1.76

Rye

December	1.77½-1.77
May (1951)	1.78½-1.79

Oats

December	96¾-1.00
March (1951)	96¾-1.00

New York flour—per 200 lb sack, \$13.10.—United Press.

## Copra Trading

New York, Jan. 23.

Copra for nearby shipment was traded at \$255 per short ton, C.I.F. the Pacific Coast. In coconut oil, all positions were offered at 19½ cents a pound, F.O.B. mills.—United Press.

## LONDON TIN MARKET

London, Jan. 23.

The tin market moved up this morning. Turnover was 150 tons, all for three months.

Prices closed today at the end of the official morning session as follows:—

Spot tin, buyers	1,250
Spot tin, sellers	1,260
Business done at	nil
Three-months tin, buyers	1,210
Three-months tin, sellers	1,215
Business done at	1,225-1,215
Settlement	1,251

—United Press.



“Hello, Helen! Guess who I’m on a honeymoon with!”

# DOES COMMONWEALTH NEED A “CABINET”?

By Francis Williams

AS the Commonwealth Prime Ministers move down the long, dimly lit hall of 10, Downing Street, past the photographs of old Imperial Conferences, there is one question, too large and in a sense too important to be itemised on any formal agenda, which will be in the minds of most of them.

How can the moral, political, economic and military power which rests in this vast yet diverse and, in one sense, uncoordinated partnership of the Commonwealth be so coalesced as to give it its maximum weight in preserving freedom and preventing major war?

The present Commonwealth conception has withstood the shock and danger of two world wars. In the words once used by Mr Vincent Massey, then Canadian High Commissioner, it has demonstrated, moreover, “that it is especially when alliances on all sides dissolve and common action everywhere fails” that the nations of the Commonwealth hold firmest together.

## —But No Staff

YET it would be idle to pretend that the looseness of the Commonwealth association implicit in that conception does not, despite its proven durability in the past, bring with it in present circumstances some grave problems.

No central executive machinery of any kind binds the Commonwealth together. There is no central organisation for international policy.

The head of the British Army carries the title of Chief of the

Imperial General Staff, but in fact no such Imperial General Staff exists. When the British Cabinet proposed a modified version of it in the shape of a central strategical planning staff five years ago it was rejected although something has since been done in the way of increased liaison between military staffs.

I remember Field-Marshal Smuts, himself one of the great architects of the Commonwealth conception, saying to me on his last visit to London before he died: “We are stronger without formal agreement, for the Commonwealth countries are members of one family. And if it ever becomes necessary for the members of a family to set down their responsibilities to each other on paper you can be sure that what is strongest in their relationship has already gone.”

## Confidence

UNDOUBTEDLY there is much wisdom in such an attitude. The flexibility of the Commonwealth relationship has given it much of its strength in the past. It is the lack of rigid constitution that has enabled it to keep happily and fruitfully within its ranks the new nations of India and Pakistan and Ceylon.

The links which bind this wide Commonwealth are not those of formal alliance but of a unique confidence. Their practical expression is found in a degree of regular consultation and an exchange of information on every subject of international importance of an extent unexampled among any other group of nations in the world.

In the past it has proved to be the case again and again that this pooling of facts and ideas has produced common policies. A shared body of knowledge supported by frank discussion has produced, without any question of formal vote, opinions which coincided on major issues.

It can be argued, however—and has been argued in Australia particularly—that a closer integration of international policy is now becoming essential if the Commonwealth is to look properly to its own security and speak with the full authority in world affairs its group influence should give it.

## Not So True

BETWEEN the wars, Mr Menzies once declared that despite all the fine words of the theorists, the foreign policy of the Commonwealth was in fact determined by the British Foreign Office. “The great issues of peace and war,” he said, “are determined by the gentleman who sits in a room overlooking the Horse Guards Parade, not by my colleague in Canberra or one of our colleagues in Ottawa or in Pretoria.”

That is no longer nearly so true. The predominance of Commonwealth authority cannot, ought not and in fact does not any longer rest in Whitehall to the extent that it once did.

There are those who believe that, as a result, a vacuum exists which can only be filled properly by a permanent Commonwealth organisation for external affairs backed by a much greater unification of military strategy than has so far existed.

Theoretically the case is strong. Yet I cannot help thinking that there is still great force behind Field-Marshal Smuts' remark. To attempt a formal unity contrary to the Commonwealth tradition might bring weakness rather than strength.

## World View

THE place where the Commonwealth view can most influentially impress itself on world affairs is in the United Nations. It can best express itself there not as bloc which it in fact has never been, but as the assemblage of independent but like-minded nations which it actually is.

Meanwhile, the particular value of the talks which begin today lies in the fact that they can enormously reinforce that world view which is vital to any true appreciation of the international situation and to the most forceful defence against aggression. Meeting from five continents, these Commonwealth Prime Ministers carry with them the best answer not only to those in America who can see no further than Asia, but also to those in Britain and across the Channel who can see no further than Europe.

## STANDARD BRIDGE

By M. Harrison-Gray

Dealer: North

Game all

N. 7 4 2  
 S. 10 7  
 W. A K Q 9 8  
 E. 7 3

W. J 9  
 S. J 9 5 4  
 N. 10 9 5 2  
 E. K Q 8 6 3  
 S. J 8 2  
 W. J 8 4

S. A 6 3  
 N. 10 8 7 6 2  
 W. A J 6

There were strange bids by both sides on this hand from last year's U.S.A. Crockford's match. East passed on a borderline hand at both tables. The American South opened with a typical “funny” bid of One Heart and passed North's response of Two Diamonds.

In Room 2 the Crockford's South opened One Diamond. North could have bid a non-forcing Three Diamonds which South would pass but he preferred a super-shaded response of One Spade and then optimistically raised South's One No-Trump rebid to Three East doubled for a Spade lead which he duly got. This was unfortunate. For the contract must go down on the lead of a Heart. South won with A and made a lucky nine tricks by playing East for the missing Club honours.

London Express Service

The Government then replied that the whole matter was under continuous review.

The Western Powers have agreed in the interval to a scheme for ensuring “most effective distribution” of raw materials involving a far greater degree of international co-operation than has existed hitherto.

Although no details of this scheme are yet available it is believed rubber will be one of the first commodities to be subjected to some form of international control.

The recent strength of the rubber market is an indication that this view is held by dealers, and the recent large shipments of rubber to Russia are taken as a sign that Moscow is concerned about a possible tightening up on exports to Iron Curtain countries and is buying while supplies are still freely available.

The Government's attitude towards this trade with Russia may become clearer next week. Mr William Steward, Conservative MP for Woolwich, who is a restaurateur and farmer, is seeking clarification of the Government policy and has put down a question for the Colonial Secretary which asks “whether he is aware that valuable war material such as rubber has recently been shipped from Malaya to Russia and what steps he is taking to stop this traffic.” — London Express Service.

## Industrial Mission To Japan

Manila, Jan. 23.

The Malacanang announced today that an official mission is leaving about the end of January for Japan to study methods of operation and development of home industries.

The mission will be headed by Mr Filemon Rodriguez, manager of the Government's National Power Corporation. The other members included Mr Eduardo Taylor, manager of the Oebu Portland Cement Company; Mr Juan Ledesma, director of the Land Settlement and Development Corporation, and Mr Hilario Pilapil, representative of the Price Stabilisation Corporation.

Several prominent Filipinos, including Speaker pro tem of the House of Representatives, Domingo Veloso, were reported to be going with the mission.—United Press.

## Seeds And Oils

New York, Jan. 23.

Prices in the seeds and oil market here closed today unchanged with the following exceptions:—

Linseed Oil, in tank cars, New York, per lb. 22  
 Flax Seed, per bushel, F.O.B. Minneapolis, 4.75.—United Press.

## Uranium Project Financing

Washington, Jan. 23.

An authoritative banking source said on Tuesday that uranium processing in South Africa could be partially financed from the \$20,000,000 revolving credit granted the South African Government by eight United States commercial banks.

It was up to the South African Government to decide if it wished to purchase machinery here for those plants. He agreed with officials of the International Bank that indirectly the \$30,000,000 loan by the Bank to the South African Electricity Commission would be useful to the production of uranium.—United Press.

## New York Metals

New York, Jan. 23.

Prices of the metal market closed here today unchanged with the following exceptions:—

Tin, Grade A (99.80 per cent or higher).

New York, per lb. 176.—United Press.



# N. KOREANS EXPECT DEFEAT

## Captured Sergeant's Story Of Conditions Behind Lines Has Not Seen Chinese Red Since Manchuria Trip

(By WARREN WHITE)

Central Korea, Jan. 23.

A North Korean sergeant, who was captured here, today told Reuter that most North Koreans believed the United Nations forces would eventually win the Korean war.

He said that the North Korean "human sea" tactics must eventually fail against the United Nations superior fire power. The sergeant said that most North Korean troops liked the Russians and the Americans but hated the Chinese Communists.

He did not think the Chinese Communists were taking an active part in the present Communist fighting.

Sergeant Kim Yong Chan, aged 22, from a tiny village north of the Communist capital of Pyongyang, was a rice farmer before he joined the Army in 1948.

He said today, as he smoked an American cigarette and drank hot coffee: "This is the happiest day for me in the last three years. If you let me go right now I would not go back."

He told a tale of cold misery, sickness and constant fear behind the enemy lines. He estimated that more than half of some regiments were sent back to hospitals and "sick camps" suffering from frostbite and sickness caused by exposure before they could be put into action.

Kim said that the troops never lit fires for fear of observation from the air.

### AIRCRAFT FEAR

He said: "The aeroplanes worry us most. As soon as we hear them coming we run and hide. I have seen your jellied gasoline bombs landing among troops. It is a horrible and fearsome sight."

"Some of our men are brave and do not hide from the aeroplanes, but they get killed sure enough."

He said he had not seen a Chinese Communist soldier since he was in Manchuria late in November.

Asked why he hated the Chinese Communists, Kim could not give a definite answer.

"We just hate them. We always have nationally. We do not mind the Japanese so much in comparison. We like the Russians. They look just like your United Nations forces. We have no particular dislike of Americans or English either."

### GUERRILLA GAME

Sergeant Kim said that he was a member of a company of about 200 men ordered to infiltrate through the United Nations lines and make their way south.

"His men were to operate as guerrillas, cutting the main supply routes and slowing down the United Nations supplies."

He was captured by American troops assisted by a South Korean interpreter. There was a dawn fog on No-Man's-Land. Sergeant Kim was wandering through it when he heard a voice shout to him: "Come on over, we are North Koreans."

When Kim went over to the men in the trenches, he was captured by the American patrol. He said he was lucky to be captured because as soon as the fog lifted, American fighter aircraft came over and dropped jellied gasoline bombs on the remainder of his company, killing 50 of them.

Kim said that the constant fear of air attack and shelling played on the nerves of the North Korean troops.—Reuter.

### CRITICISM OF TACTICS

Kim said that the American troops outwitted some squad of North Korean infiltrators at

their own game. He explained how they had infiltrated by following a trail defined by straw symbols dropped in the snow by pioneer scouts.

Each squad followed its own symbols — perhaps a straw figure eight or a circle.

An American patrol, finding a trail of straw symbols, replaced them along a different trail leading into a carefully prepared ambush.

Kim had only one main criticism of the United Nations forces' tactics. "They let us move around in the hills. They keep to the roads all the time. If they played the guerrilla tactics more then we would not have a chance."—Reuter.

## Eisenhower Confers With Montgomery

Paris, Jan. 23.

The Supreme Commander of the Atlantic Pact Army, General Dwight D. Eisenhower, and Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery, the Chairman of the Western Union Commanders-in-Chief Committee, conferred for 90 minutes in General Eisenhower's hotel suite here today.

Before leaving to drive back to Fontainebleau, the Headquarters of the Western Union Defence Organisation, Lord Montgomery told reporters: "I always have interesting talks with General Eisenhower."

Lord Montgomery had been tipped as a likely deputy to the Supreme Commander. General Eisenhower has spent more time with Lord Montgomery than with any other European commander since his return to Europe.

General Gruenther, the Supreme Commander's Chief of Staff, has attended most of the talks.—Reuter.

New York, Jan. 23.

The Herald Tribune said today that it appears General Eisenhower during his visit to Frankfurt left "an impression which will deepen as the significance of his mission takes root." When he told the Press in connection with Germany "let bygones be bygones," "there can have been none who did not respect the statement."

It said: "New forces and developments shake the world; and if old facts cannot be erased, they can at least be superseded by what gives some meaning and hope to the future. It was like him to assert that he could not consent to lead an army where any part of it felt inferior and was under duress."—United Press.

## CONFLICT OVER LISA UNSOLVED

New York, Jan. 23.

Howard Ordman, attorney for Mrs Eleanor Phelps Hebo, said today that the decision of the Copenhagen court to grant custody of 11-year-old Lisa Hebo to the Danish engineer Halidan Hebo would not get him out of gaol.

Hebo has been in a New York gaol for the past 11 months for contempt of court as he refused to bring Lisa to the United States pending settlement of custody between him and his pretty television star wife.

Ordman said the fact that the Danish court had granted Hebo custody of the child did not change the position.

Hebo was sent to prison by the County superior judge, Bernard Botien, when he refused to send Lisa to New York after having flown her to Denmark without the judge's knowledge in September 1949.

Mr Botien said he had "no comment" on the Copenhagen ruling and that he could not comment on anything pertaining to the case. He said the Danish court's decision had no bearing whatever on Hebo's case here.—United Press.

## Attempt To End Rift

(Continued from Page 1)

opposition to the proposal of a seven-nation parley.

Mr Romulo also asked why Peking could not address its communications directly to the United Nations instead of channelling them through the Indians.

The energetic Filipino delegate was engaged in a series of consultations aimed at breaking the unity of the rest of the Asian-Arab group. There appeared a good chance he could swing the support of the Lebanon, Iraq and perhaps one or two others to the United States' "aggression" resolution.—United Press.

### SENATE RESOLUTIONS

Washington, Jan. 23.

The Senate passed two resolutions on Tuesday calling upon the United Nations to bar Communist China from membership and brand Peking an aggressor in Korea.

A third resolution urging the United Nations to impose sanctions was not pressed, and was sent to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee for study.

The 92 to zero vote on the resolutions came after Democratic Senator Brien McMahon told the Senate the "situation might change" in China and Mao Tse-tung might have been "falling out with Moscow." Mr McMahon said Mao might become "another Tito." But Senator McClellan said that the chances of this happening were so "remote" as to make it highly improbable.—United Press.



This is Fortunia, Parisian revue star who is dancing in London in "Latin Quarter" at the Casino. Fortunia has a big following — and no wonder.

## Surprise Move In U.S. Senate

Washington, Jan. 23.

The Senate in a surprise move today referred to two of its committees the resolution to give Congress a voice in sending American troops abroad.

This apparently cleared the way for President Truman to proceed with the incorporation of American units into the new Atlantic army.—United Press.

## Eisenhower Pleases

Frankfurt, Jan. 23.

The Chancellor, Dr Konrad Adenauer, told reporters today that many Germans harboured strong feelings against General Dwight Eisenhower in the early days of the Allied occupation but that these already had partly disappeared under the influence of the general's personality.

Dr Adenauer said he felt other Germans of all political parties shared his satisfaction with General Eisenhower's visit.—United Press.

## THE IDEAL PRESCRIPTION

Philadelphia, Jan. 23.

Mr Harold Stassen, prominent Republican Party leader and President of the University of Pennsylvania, called today for an American long-range foreign policy aimed at "a victory for civilisation and freedom over Communist imperialism without a world war."

"The victory should be for civilisation and the freedom of mankind, not narrowly for America or our own selfish interest", Mr Stassen said at a dinner of University trustees. But he warned that it continued to be possible that the Communist leaders might make a move toward war at any time.—Reuter.

## Ambassador Denies Rebuke

New York, Jan. 23.

The United States Ambassador to Norway, Mr Charles Ulrick Bay, denied today that President Truman had reprimanded him for overstaying his leave, being absent from Oslo during the recent visit there of General Dwight Eisenhower.

Mr Bay sailed this afternoon for Europe en route to Oslo aboard the liner, America. He said the President did not summon him and his call at the White House on Monday was a routine visit. He said the American Charge d'Affaires was on hand in Oslo to greet General Eisenhower.

A New York newspaper said President Truman summoned Mr Bay from Florida and gave him a "dressing down" when Mr Truman discovered that the Ambassador has been away from Norway since early September.—United Press.

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